This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1-4. (canceled)

5. (New) A drug delivery device comprising: an intraluminal stent; a biocompatible, nonerodible polymeric coating affixed to the intraluminal stent; and a therapeutic dosage of a macrocyclic triene analog of rapamycin incorporated into the polymeric coating.

6. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 5 that releases a portion of said therapeutic dosage on any of days three to about fifty-six following intraluminal implantation.

7. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 6 that releases a portion of said therapeutic dosage on day fifty-six following intraluminal implantation.

8. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 5 that releases a portion of said therapeutic dosage during a period of about two weeks to about six weeks following intraluminal implantation.

9. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 8 that releases a portion of said therapeutic dosage at about six weeks following intraluminal implantation.

10. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 5 wherein said macrocyclic triene analog of rapamycin binds FKBP12.

11. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 5 further comprising at least one additional layer that comprises a nonerodible polymer.

12. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 11 wherein said layer overlays said coating.

13. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 12 wherein said coating and said layer have a combined thickness of about 1 micron to about 20 microns.

14. (New) A drug delivery device comprising: an intraluminal stent; a biocompatible, nonerodible polymeric coating affixed to the intraluminal stent; and rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof incorporated into the polymeric coating at a dosage of from about 35 μg/18 mm of stent length to about 430 μg/15 mm of stent length.

15. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14, wherein said rapamycin or macrocyclic triene analog thereof is present on the stent at a dosage of from about 64 μg to about 197 μg.

16. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14, wherein said rapamycin or macrocyclic triene analog thereof is present on the stent at a dosage of from about 64 μg to about 125 μg.

17. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 16, wherein said rapamycin or macrocyclic triene analog thereof is present on the stent at a dosage of about 64 μg.

18. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 16, wherein said rapamycin or macrocyclic triene analog thereof is present on the stent at a dosage of about 125 μg.

19. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14, wherein said rapamycin or macrocyclic triene analog thereof is present on the stent at a dosage of from about 153 μg to about 157 μg.

20. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 19, wherein said rapamycin or macrocyclic triene analog thereof is present on the stent at a dosage of about 155 μg.

21. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14, wherein said rapamycin or macrocyclic triene analog thereof is present on the stent at a dosage of from about 172 μg to about 197 μg.

22. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 21, wherein said rapamycin or macrocyclic triene analog thereof is present on the stent at a dosage of about 185 μg.

23. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 22, wherein said rapamycin or macrocyclic triene analog thereof is present on the stent at a dosage of about 196 μg.

24. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14, wherein said rapamycin or macrocyclic triene analog thereof is present on the stent at a dosage of about 430 μg.

25. (New) A drug delivery device according to any one of claims 14 to 23 that releases a portion of said dose of rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof on any of days three to about fifty-six following intraluminal implantation.

26. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 25 that releases a portion of said dose of said rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof on day fifty-six following intraluminal implantation.

27. (New) A drug delivery device according to any one of claims 14 to 23 that releases a portion of said dose of rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof during a period of about two weeks to about six weeks following intraluminal implantation.

28. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 27 that releases a portion of said dose of rapamycin or a macrocyclic triene analog thereof at about six weeks following intraluminal implantation.

29. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14 that provides a reduction in in-stent neointimal hyperplasia in humans that is present at least one year following intraluminal implantation.

30. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14 that provides an in-stent obstruction volume in a human at 12 months following implantation of less than about 20%, as measured by intravascular ultrasound.

31. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14 that provides a mean in-stent obstruction volume in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 7.4%, as measured by intravascular ultrasound.

32. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 31 that provides a mean in-stent obstruction volume in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 5%, as measured by intravascular ultrasound.

33. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14 that provides an in-stent diameter stenosis in a human at 12 months following implantation of less than about 22%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

34. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14 that provides a mean in-stent diameter stenosis in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 15%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

35. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 33 that provides a mean in-stent diameter stenosis in a human population at 12 months following implantation of from about 5.8% to about 12%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

36. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14 that provides an in-stent late loss of diameter in a human at 12 months following implantation of less than about 0.82 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

37. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14 that provides a mean in-stent late loss in diameter in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 0.5 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

38. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 37 that provides a mean in-stent late loss in diameter in a human population at 12 months following implantation of less than about 0.3 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

39. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14 that provides an in-stent obstruction volume in a human at 6 months following implantation of from about 4% about 20%, as measured by intravascular ultrasound.

40. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14 that provides a mean in-stent obstruction volume in a human population at 6 months following implantation of from about 3.6% to about 11.8%, as measured by intravascular ultrasound.

41. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 40 that provides a mean in-stent obstruction volume in a human population at 6 months following implantation of from about 4.7% to about 9.7%, as measured by intravascular ultrasound.

42. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14 that provides an in-stent diameter stenosis in a human at 6 months following implantation of less than about 20%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

43. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14 that provides a mean in-stent diameter stenosis in a human population at 6 months following implantation of 1.3% to about 16.5%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

44. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 43 that provides a mean in-stent diameter stenosis in a human population at 6 months following implantation of from about 4.8% to about 13%, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

45. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14 that provides an in-stent late loss of diameter in a human at 6 months following implantation of less than about 0.9 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

46. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 14 that provides a mean in-stent late loss in diameter in a human population at 6 months following implantation of less than about 0.5 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

47. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 46 that provides a mean in-stent late loss in diameter in a human population at 6 months following implantation of from about 0.1 to about 0.4 mm, as measured by quantitative coronary angiography.

48. (New) A drug delivery device according to any one of claims 39 to 47 wherein said coating comprises a macrocyclic triene analog of rapamycin that binds FKBP12.

49. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 48 that releases a portion of the dose of said macrocyclic triene analog of rapamycin on about day fifty-six following intraluminal implantation.

50. (New) A drug delivery device according to claim 48 that releases a portion of the dose of said macrocyclic triene analog of rapamycin at about six weeks following intraluminal implantation.

51. (New) A method comprising implanting intraluminally in a human a drug delivery device according to any one of claims 5 to 14.

52. (New) A method comprising implanting intraluminally in a human a drug delivery device according to claim 26.

53. (New) A method according to claim 52 wherein said coating on said drug delivery device comprises a macrocyclic triene analog of rapamycin that binds FKBP12.

54. (New) A method comprising implanting intraluminally in a human a drug delivery device according to claim 28.

55. (New) A method according to claim 54 wherein said coating on said drug delivery device comprises a macrocyclic triene analog of rapamycin that binds FKBP12.

56. (New) A method comprising implanting intraluminally in a human a drug delivery device according to any one of claims 29 to 47.

57. (New) A method according to claim 56 wherein said coating on said drug delivery device comprises a macrocyclic triene analog of rapamycin that binds FKBP12.

58. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein said drug delivery device releases a portion of the dose of said macrocyclic triene analog of rapamycin on about day fifty-six following intraluminal implantation.

59. (New) A method according to claim 57 wherein said drug delivery device releases a portion of the dose of said macrocyclic triene analog of rapamycin at about six weeks following intraluminal implantation.